

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6379.

號二月正年四十八百八十一英



PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 11 & 12  
Lombard Street, E.C.  
STREET & CO., 30 Cornhill, E.C.  
GODSON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.  
HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.  
SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 164,  
Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALEN &  
PAINCE, 90 Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park  
Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYE &  
CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENKES  
& CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. E. ABRAHAM  
& CO., Sitawon, Quilon, & Co.  
AMONG WATERS, NIKKO, & CO., Shang-  
hai. GORDON & GOTCH, LANE, KUHN  
& WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAW-  
FORD & CO.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
INSTANTLY RECEIVED ON  
NEW SHARES, 926,765.62

RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000.  
STATEMENT OF PREMIUM TO  
BE PAID ON NEW SHARES, 698,336.43

\$3,198,336.43

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W.M. REEDER, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W.S. YOUNG, Esq.  
H. L. DALBYNCE, A.P. McEVER, Esq.  
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Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

" 18 " 6 per cent. "

" 24 " 7 per cent. "

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" 36 " 9 per cent. "

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

boulevard we give as the excuse that proved the rule, though our readers should remember that Canton has an evil reputation among the officials throughout China for its turbulence. In Xiamen there is so called anti-foreign feeling exhibited in the massacre of scores of native Catholic Christians, among whom was the French priest, Pere Jarasse. As the Chinese always identify themselves with France, and as "France" is more directly interested in Tonquin business, the riots and murders may be explained by political causes. The cities on both sides of the Yangtze have given the officials much anxiety during the year from the prevalence of secret societies, whose avowed object is to overthrow the present dynasty and subvert the Government. One of these conspiracies was discovered just in time, else a serious rising might have taken place. In these secret societies there is much that is like Nihilism, though the aims of the Chinese are very different. The extensive cultivation of opium in every place where it can grow is a very serious point in connection with Chinese prosperity, now rising into importance. Fortunately the free trade, in fact, and the increase of steam traffic, at present supply the deficiency of food resulting from opium cultivation, but should there be war, and a famine resulting from droughts or floods or from opium, the results would be far worse than the most disastrous and terrible to contemplate. Another point remarked by native and foreigner alike is the large number of executive officials who indulge in opium. Men whose employments take them out in the open air can long withstand the effects of the drug, with impunity, but literary men of sedentary habits, as the majority of officials are, acquire a craving for opium that soon becomes insatiable, and the consequence is that much of the intellect of the country is becoming sapped by this enervating vice.

**CORPORATION.**  
The last of the hermit nations is now opened up to foreign trade and to all the possibilities and capabilities of modern civilization, which seems to us in the end only to make the struggle for existence keener. P. G. von Molendorff, Inspector General of Korean Customs, has shown a thorough mastery of his position and is asserting the rights of Korea equally against China and Japan which are both wrangling for influence in the peninsula. Prospects are now all over the peninsula to see what truth there is in the assertions of Pére Dallet as to the immense mineral wealth of the country. Korea being at last opened up is satisfactory in many respects. Korea is kept for the Koreans, and Russia has thwarted in any desire she may have had to add it to her already overgrown dominions for the sake of having an open port all the year round in the Pacific.

**JAPAN.**  
The hopelessness of the commercial and financial position of the country has been the prevailing theme of the foreign press in Japan throughout the year. Nor has the sense of despair been confined to the Japanese, since the native press and their constituents are people. Until an heroic effort is made to redeem the Government paper, now to be suppressed, by a strict adherence to legitimate finance and by the severest economy in all public departments, particularly in that of war, there is little hope that the depression now existing will be speedily removed, existing much that is dark and uncertain to note the advance made in the amelioration of the condition of women and attachment of many social reforms which have been advocated by the native press and travelled Japan. If now the native press would only work itself by suppressing all that is objectionable to public morals in their own columns, one other great reform would be achieved and their own influence, usefulness, and dignity greatly extended.

**THE PHILIPPINES.**

The abolition of the tobacco monopoly on the 1st January is not an earnest of other reforms, particularly in Custom House regulations regarding the import of specie and merchandise. These regulations, by their harshness and unreasonableness have made Manila and other Philippine ports a by-word among seafaring men and merchants for everything vexatious. The Philippines also during the year have been heavily visited by scholars, the active principle of which is the "anti-tariff" of those chiefly attacked, who, in some instances, 80 per cent. succeeded.

**PARIS, Dec. 16th.**  
The Minister asks for new credits of twenty millions. They are certain to be voted. The projected reinforcements number six thousand men, with General Millet, Negrer, and Briere. General Bouc returns to Saigon.

**PARIS, Dec. 19th.**  
Credit and cables voted.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The O. & O. steamer *Archie*, with the next *AMERICAN MAIL*, left Yokohama on Saturday, the 29th Dec., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 4th January.

The P. & O. steamer *Brisbane*, with the next *ENGLISH MAIL*, left Singapore, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 8 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 6th January.

This delivery of the *French Mail* was begun at 5.30 yesterday evening.

Mr. Alfred Gacouy Wise took his seat in the vacant Magisterial chair for the first time to-day.

A CHINESE married woman, about 30 years ago, was this morning shot to death for eighteen months' hard labour for having stolen another woman's daughter. It is a pity convictions in these cases of child-stealing are so rare.

The case in which John Minshinetti is charged with firing at a Chinese store-keeper with intent to do grievous bodily harm came on again before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this afternoon. The case was further remanded.

The Agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the S. S. *Compte left Batavia for this port yesterday.*

A Saigon contemporary states that M. Reque has sold to the French Government, for \$14,000, a small steamer, which he was bringing from Hongkong. It was intended to be used on the Tonquin rivers.

The French transport *Mytha*, from Toulon, with about 1,000 men for Tonquin, arrived at Singapore on the 22nd December and was to leave for Saigon the following morning after clearing. The *Straits Times* states that among the troops for Tonquin there is half a squadron of cavalry, consisting of 3 officers, 50 men and 50 horses.

## THE CONCLUSION.

During the forty years since the issue of the charter to the Colony what improvement has there been in the position of the Chinese here? To the native merchant, there have been wider avenues to affluence and fortune; to thousands of traders and shopkeepers, the means of earning a livelihood; free from the exactions of the hungry official and of arbitrary taxation, to the Chinese poor, the colony has been a stepping stone to Siuan, Cochinchina, California, and Australia; and to that insular China lying between Capricorn and Cancer where rice is destined to the willing labourer. His has a career. Here his children may not only be educated in the venerable lore of China but may have instruction in English—a language which unlocks the treasures of science, and by which the intellectual achievements of other European nations through translations are made known to the furthest ends of the earth. Instead of being pent in the vile smelling and dingy ward of a Chinaman town, the well disposed may enjoy the coolness of evening, none daring to make him afraid. He is a free man, responsible for his own actions and these alone,—the state very different from his position in the state and thights of the mainland. Cholera has ravaged his cities, but our sanitary precautions, such as they are, have kept him free from this dreadful pestilence. If he is a criminal he is not tortured; if a debtor there is no cangue. In our gaols no nooses are broken, thumbscrews have no place, nor the exquisite torture of the rack. The rattan, the bamboo and the whip are not resorted to in order to elicit confession. In our courts where justice is administered in unsullied purity, he stands equal before the law, bribery being unknown, nor is a verdict bought and sold. Is he sick or injured, hospitals supplement by foreign appliances the aid that his countrymen in healthily rivalry have established for themselves at the Tung Wu Hospital. Let us note other differences. A Hui-miao Society for saving life during plagues gives the death blow to the lawless of Chinese superstitions and teaches to a callous race the mercifulness of human life. A reformatory for Chinese at West Point practically enforces the political maxims of the Chinese themselves concerning the way of education as progressive of evil, while the Magdalen Charity keeps an open door for the outcast and the fallen; and the founding hospitals established by the charitable of various nationalities afford homes and shelter to the new born waifs of humanity, and educate and train those that would otherwise have perished into useful members of society. Girls' schools, established by Government and by various missionary bodies, teach again practically the worth and dignity of womanhood; and free schools in every part of the town uphold in honour that English policy which proclaims that, in so far as England is concerned, throughout her wide world possessions no man need be ignorant!

These are a few of the results that have been achieved in this small island, which was acquired some forty years ago for the purpose of carousing and trifling ships!

## TELEGRAMS.

(*Saigon Independent*)

**PARIS, Dec. 11th.**

The Tonquin credits were voted yesterday by a great majority. A vote of confidence supporting the Chamber in accepting war with China, if necessary, was also passed.

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The *Ballarat Post* says that about 20 Chinese were to be naturalized in Ballarat. A number of them intend going to Queensland to take up land for the purpose of growing tobacco and sugar-cane, and by becoming naturalized they can of course enter Queensland ports without paying poll-tax.

According to the *New York Herald*, General Butler has in his possession a piece of leather made by a great manufacturing company, with which he is at law, from human skin. The General, in answer to a letter from the company requiring him to hand over to them the property of which he has contrived surreptitiously to get possession, wrote saying that the "human remains which they claim from him will, when he has served his purpose in a court of law, be decently interred."

## THE OUTRAGE ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

Wai Achong, coolie, was this morning charged on remand before Mr. Wodehouse, with assaulting Mrs. Fincham and stealing from her person jewellery, valued at about \$837.

Dr. Charles John Wherry sworn, stated— I am Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and reside at No. 4 Richmond Terrace. On the morning of the 13th of December, at about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a message sent me, I went to my house and found Miss Fincham lying down. She was suffering very severely from a shock. Her face was severely bruised all over, and her throat was much scratched and contused. Both eyelids were blackened and swollen. The forehead was also bruised and swollen. She was scarcely conscious when I saw her. From the nature of the injuries I consider it was the instant accident that the assault did not have a fatal termination.

Prisoner asked no questions. Mr Herbert Fincham, recalled, identified a few more trinkets. The receiving officer of the gaol identified the prisoner as having been in gaol once before.

The case was then remanded until Saturday, the 5th January, at 10 o'clock.

## MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A numerously attended meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a member to a seat in the Legislative Council. Those present were—The Hon. F. B. Johnson, (Chairman); The Hon. P. Ryrie, (Vice-Chairman); Messrs T. Jackson, E. Mackintosh, W. S. Young, H. L. Dalrymple, F. D. Sisson, A. Giltzow, W. H. Forbes, W. M. Morgan, O. D. Bottomley, W. H. Darby, M. Grote, Frank H. Arjanus, H. Foss, R. D. Sisson, J. Thurburn, C. P. Chater, A. McIvor, J. R. McEwen, F. T. Foster, L. Poosnecker, T. H. Whitehead, J. M. Matsen, C. Erdmann, and E. George, (Secretary).

The *Crusader* arrived here yesterday from Haiphong, which port she left on the 29th December. No movements of any importance had occurred since the date of our last advice from Hanoi, and it seems clear that Adm. Courbet is waiting until reinforcements arrive before undertaking any further operations. The Adm. Courbet's flagship, the *Bayard*, was at Saigon on the 18th December. She was to proceed, we understand, to Hué, to restore order there, and to afford protection to the small French garrison left to guard the port and pursued the coolie, who was caught by a policeman. Prisoner was sentenced by Mr. Wise to eighteen month's hard labour.

FURTHER evidence was taken at the adjourned session on the bodies of the three men killed by falling from the veranda of a gambling house in Queen's Road West, at the Magistracy this afternoon. One Chinese witness, who had seen the whole occurrence from a veranda on the opposite side of the street, said the fall of the men was caused by the giving way of a piece of wooden railing on the veranda. The case was latterly adjourned by Mr. Corcoran, pending the result of the investigation of the criminal charge made against Sergeant Butlin and Mr. Cherbaw.

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The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the Secretary would now read the notice calling the meeting, and then the correspondence which was virtually the same as that of the previous session.

The Secretary then read the following instructions by the Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the Chamber regarding the nomination of a member to the Legislative Council.

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The Chairman then indicated the form the proceedings would take. Any member, he said, wishing to propose another member for nomination to the Council would write the name of the proposer and second on a piece of paper, and hand it to the Secretary. They all knew that in the reconstructed Council the Colonial Office would have the command of a majority of votes and could influence them as it liked, but they also knew what could be done in any representative body by an active and intelligent minority. It remained therefore for them and the other constituent body which had been created to send up to the Council men who could not only represent their general interests but would know how to fight their battles with them. The battle must be fought out by a single effort, but step by step and by slow degrees until they had obtained what which they had a right to have control over all ordinary municipal taxation and all ordinary expenditure, the Colonial Office retaining to itself a veto over all measures affecting imperial interests, and the power of intervening in extraordinary occasions. He believed there was before the Colony a magnificent future of prosperity, and that prosperity could be increased and hastened forward if the management of their affairs were in their own hands, for the simple reason that those whose interests were affected had always a very lively appreciation of what was wanted. On the other hand it was in the future as in the past their interests were to remain in the hands of the Colonial Office, who would be retarded and minimised. Under these circumstances he conceived a great responsibility rested upon them in the selecting the best men to represent them and he could only trust they would prove themselves equal to their opportunities.

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A CHINESE married woman, about 30 years ago, was this morning shot to death for eighteen months' hard labour for having stolen another woman's daughter. It is a pity convictions in these cases of child-stealing are so rare.

The case in which John Minshinetti is charged with firing at a Chinese store-keeper with intent to do grievous bodily harm came on again before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this afternoon. The case was further remanded.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the letter dated the 20th inst. in which you inform me that the recommendation of the Governor, Her Majesty has been pleased to concur upon this Chamber the privilege of nominating for His Excellency's approval, one member to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Colony. You further request me to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with the Rules of the Chamber to convene a meeting of the members, and to invite them to elect a number, whose name is to be returned to you for submission to His Excellency.

I take notice that this return should be accompanied by the following documents, viz.—

A copy of the notice convening the meeting; a list of the members present at the meeting; a list of the candidates, and the names of their proposers and seconds; a list of voters; a statement of the members, and votes given for each candidate.

In reply, I beg to inform you that a special meeting of the Chamber has been convened for Wednesday the 2nd January, and that in due time the name of the member who will be nominated thereto will be returned to you, together with the papers asked for, excepting only the fourth one, viz., a list of the voters. It is the practice of the Chamber to keep a record of the members present at any ballot, but not to ensure into the names of members who, although present, may decline to vote at all.

I assume that it is intended the person nominated shall be a member of the Chamber. On this point your letter is not explicit.

The Committee requests that you will convey to the Governor its thanks in the name of the Chamber for the wise initiative, which it has taken in having the new Constitution of the Colony accepted by the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. B. JOHNSON,  
Chairman.

In reply to the above, the Colonial Secretary intimated that it was intended the Chamber should nominate one of its members.

The Chairman said the function which he was called upon to perform to-day were so novel to them, and so seldom appealed to a mercantile body such as theirs, that he

thought they would agree with him that a few words upon the subject of the occasion which brought them together would not be out of place. He felt sure they would concur with the committee in thinking that the thanks of the Chamber, and not only of the Chamber, but of all those whose interest they might be now said to represent, were due to His Excellency Sir George Bowen, for the wise initiative which he had taken in anticipating the feelings of public opinion and in obtaining for them a measure of self-government.

On the motion of Sir George, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman by acclamation.

The meeting then dispersed.

## NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Djemah* arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing 1,000 cases up to the 23rd November.

## TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUDAN DISTURBANCE.

# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6379.] — JANUARY 2, 1884.

To Let.

To Let.

**THE PREMISES** now occupied by us,  
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
For further Particulars apply to Messrs.  
ROUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 226

**GOODWINS TO LET.**

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.  
For Particulars, apply to

SIEGMUND & Co.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1882.

## Intimations.

**WILLIAM DOLAN,**  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,  
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN  
OAKUM, LIFE BOATS,  
CORK JACKETS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 265

## VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietors:  
DORALEE & HING KEE,  
late Lessees of the HONGKONG HOTEL.

**THIS HOTEL** is situated on the Praya Central in the centre of the principal Business localities and commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and surrounding scenery. From its detached position and perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the ROOMS being Commodious and furnished with every Requisite comfort, afford most desirable Accommodation.

**THE BAR,** BILLIARD ROOM, and  
LIVING ROOMS, are fitted up in a superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

The TABLE D'HÔTE is supplied with very delicate of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the best Qualities and Brands only are supplied. Arrangements for BALLES, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS made on the most Reasonable Terms.

The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the wide Reputation they have gained, are a sufficient guarantee that satisfaction will be given in this Branch.

With every facility for making suitable Arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either permanent or weekly Boarders, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the Community of Hongkong for a continuance of their patronage Bestowed, them during the past eleven years.

Hongkong, November 20, 1883. 954

E. J. DURNY,  
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